ST. LOUIS.

The Democratic Race for the Presidential Nomination.

WHAT CONGRESSMEN SAY.

Representatives of Thirty States on the Relative Chances of Hendricks, Vilden and Bayard.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR HANCOCK.

The Trans-Alleghany Feeling for Davis, or Anybody to Beat Tilden.

"NO NEW YORKER NEED APPLY!"

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1876. In some respects Washington is one of the poorest standpoints and the Congressional lens not the clearest for viewing the Presidential situation.

In the early days of the Republic, when Congressions c. ucuses named the candidates of their respective parties for President, the opinions and preferences of the average Congressman were of some account. But since President making has been taken by the people into their own hands and the National Convention has

supplanted
THE CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS, our average Congressman has ceased to be an important factor in the problem, and he is of consequence only an indicator-and not always a very reliable one at thatof the drut of opinion among his party constituents

to bear in mind, when setting a valuation upon its views of the probabilities either at Cincinnati or at St Louis, that six months have elapsed since its members left the bosom of their constituanges which may meanwhile have occurred in popular sentiment as they would be if they had come wrought revolutions in some of the States. Again, the average Congressman gives his views of the Presidential situation with extreme caution. He is in search of the winning man. It you can tell him whom his readily his preferences will gravitate that way. The favorite horse is the horse that is ahead in the race. truth in many recent interviews with democratic Conpressmen regarding not only their own preferences for PROBABLE RESULT AT ST. LOUIS.

For instance, a certain Western member gave it as his opinion that his State would go for Thurman, but requested that this opinion should be regarded as conential, for if his constituents, who were devotees of the rag baby, should hear of it they would interpret the opinion as his individual preference, and then farewell to his hopes of renomination. Another member had preferences, but he would give them only in whispers, as he was anxious to "keep in" with all the candi

Outside of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, "streak," or where opposition to any hard money and Eastern man, and to Governor Tilden in particular, is outspoken, there seem to be no well defined preferences or decided hostility as between the various names that are now prominent in connection with the nomination. The Southern members agree that the late slave States will all, excepting South Carolina and Louis nominee, whoever he may be or whatever the platform. The very general disposition of the Southocrats, according to their representatives here, is to be only passive agents in the St. Louis Convention, leaving to the Northern democrats to settle upon the candidate if they can, and pledging themselves to stand by the choice made. Some of the Southern dem-

CARRYING EVEN SOUTH CAROLINA. basing their confidence on the Chamberlain quarrel in the republican ranks and a growing disgust generally among the better classes of the State with republican and negro rule. Should the late Slave States vote in a body only forty-seven votes will be needed from the entire North to co-operate with them and elect their centrate upon a candidate. One policy is a combination o ti e Southern vote in the Convention with the man; and the other contemplates such a combination man. The first policy would be regarded as a virtual surrender of the Western States to the enemy, with a reliance upon the Pacific coast co-operating with New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to carry the candidate through, with the assumed aid of the South. The of the East and the Pacific coast on currency grounds, with the expeciation of carrying a sufficient number of Western St Aes by an appeal to the popular sympathics

of that section on a sort Money platform to insure the election. The latter policy has lost ground very perceptibly during the year, and especially during the past month. The hope of success at the polls, the leaders are now declaring very generally, is in the choice of a candidate who can carry the bulk of the South, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and the Pacific coast. The action of the Ohio democracy in reviving Bill Allenism and shelving Thurman, whose moderate views on fluance might have made him a lair candidate to compromise on, has only strengthened

that Senator Bayard, of Delaware, would be the Convention's choice. All the South and much of the North prime object of search is availability, and in that search the sagacious politicians in the democratic party have decided that it would be suicidal in these days of extreme sensitiveness in relation to war questions to select any candidate south of Mason and Dixon's line. So Bayard has been practically ruled out of the race.

Of the thirty-seven States of the Union thirty have

whose Congressional delegations are exclusively re-publican are Maine, Vermout, Rhode Island, South regard to unforseen combinations which may control the action of the delegations from these thirty States the following is the situation as described by the demopratic Representatives themselves:-

NEW DAMPSHIEL.

The New Hampshire of egates to the St. Louis Conrention were chosen last January. The mode of choosing delegates is novel in that State. Instead of select ing by Congressional districts and then delegates at large, the New Hampshire democrats know only coun. cil districts. Of these there are five, and each selects two national delegates, making altogether the ten unknown in that State. It is a curious fact that New Hampshire, as a rule, polis a much larger vote at her does at the elections for President. One of the democratic Representatives from that State expresses the New Hampshire democrats are not especially in sym-pathy with their New York brethren, and it is by no New Hampshire will not support a Western man for nemination at St. Louis. The logic of geography is likely, however, to control these votes in the end. As is without a candidate the choice of New York is next in order, and Tilden's friends count cond-

confident that Massachusetts will go solid for Tilden in the St. Louis Convention. Mr. Tarbox expresses the opinion that Tilden, if nominated, will carry the elec-toral vote of the old Bay State against any candidate on the republican side except Bristow. The repub-licans of that State have been decidedly independent since they had a failing out with President Grant, and while any republican representing Grantism would be positively repellant, any democrat representing the opposite tendency would draw a large percentage of the disgusted republicans. Believing that Tilden fills this bill, Mr. Tarbox has great hope of the electors vote of Massachusetts being thrown in the scale for the nee, the Massachusetts democrats count upon the co-operation of such independent leaders as Congressmen Eanks and Seelye and the Adams family.

CONSECTICUT.

Although the Connecticut delegation is not pledged, Senator Eaton thinks there is no doubt but that its solid vote will be cast for Tilden. Connecticut is re-garded as only an outlying province of New York, with prevailed at one time in Washington that the Connecticut democracy would not be averse to a combination given the second place on the ticket. The recent alaughter of English in the Senatorial caugus has dispelled all notions of this sort, and Connecticut is ex-pected to follow in the wake of her big sister on her western border.

Not so much importance as was at first anticipated is attached to the boit of the Tammany organ against Not so much importance as was at first anticipated is attached to the bolt of the Tammany organ against Tilden. The Express article was designed, it is asserted here, more for effect in other States than for nome effect. The Tilden men in Congress criticise John Kelly very sharply for situing in the Utica Convention and accepting the appointment from it of national delegate in the face of the resolution recommending Tilden for the Presidency, and then, after getting home, endeavoring to stab him in the back. They say Utica was the place and the Convention the occasion to utiter his protest and to make his light, it ever. The Tammany bolt, while it is cent industriously used by the opponents of Tilden as an evidence that he cannot carry his own State, has helped him in this particular, that it is accented as proof that he is not under Tammany influence or Tammany thraidon. Sonaior Kernan expresses the opinion freely that the bolt will amount to nothing; that it Tilden should be nominated all the factions within the party in New York will vie with one another in giving him the warmest support. Any other course, he says, would be suicilait to the faction taking it. The cohesive power of the sporis to come, Mr. Tilden's rirends argue, will settle all this threatened bolting business. Ex-Congressman Creamer, who has for some years led the warfarc on Tammany hall, and is now an active supporter of Mr. Tilden's claims to the Presidency, has been visiting Washington this week and advocating the nomination of his lavorite. Creamer looks for the special downfall of the "Sachem" rice in connection with democratic politics in New York, and thinks John Kr. Creamer asks where John Kelly and his ioliowers will be when they go up to the State Convention next fall after taking the course they have, and threaten to take, at St. Louis, This is a significant inquiry indeed, and may well make Mr. Kelly pause. It is too early, however, to determine just what effect the Tammany bolt will have upon Governor Tilden's fortunes. It is on Tilden. The Express article was designed, it is asserted

crass, prollic in resources, will respectfully present a name for the second place—that of the present Governor, Bedia.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The democratic representatives from the Keystone State discuss the Presidential question with that wise caution which is characteristic of the Pennsylvania politician. The State Convention declined to instruct the delegates it chose, and tabled a resolution favoring Judge Black as the nominee. Heister Clymer and Senator Wallace are among the delegates at large. The currency issue comes somewhat into national questions in Pennsylvania, and here the democratic party is divided. That portion of the party that still feels aggrieved on account of the cruei thrusts received from the New York democracy in the last campaign in Pennsylvania and Obio treasures up a determination to prevent the nomination of any New York man at St. Louis. This sensitive soft money element is to be found principally west of the Alieghnics. Of this element Hendricks is the lavorite, but with a willingness to accept Davis or any one else to beat Tilden. General Hancock's name is considerably calvassed in Eastern Pennsylvania a, but if his name is brought forward it will be, from present appearances, only a bridge for the delegation to stand on while it hesitates which way to go. Indeed the mientions of the Pennsylvania delegation to St. Louis are quite inscritable and past finding out. The Pennsylvania politician's heart it is to be found on the winning side. "As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union," should be made to read, "As the Union goes the Union," should be made to read, "As the Union goes the Fennsylvania you de ling must that and the properties of the pennsylvania going also. If Pennsylvania's vote will nominate Tiden, but will nominate Tiden, but will nominate Tiden, but will nominate Tiden be the pennsylvania policie of the pennsylvania going else. Pennsylvania policie of the pennsylvania going else. Pennsylvania else goes pennsylvania else goes delingenties of the pennsylvania going else. Pennsyl

can's heart it is to be found on the winning side. "As goes Pennsylvania so goes there you may find Pennsylvania going also. If Pennsylvania's vote will nominate riden, our will nominate no one else, Pennsylvania's rote will nominate riden, our will nominate riden, our will nominate no one else, Pennsylvania's course will not long be doubtful. Tiden's triends claim Pennsylvania on the third or fourth ballot; but it she follows her sympathies she will say, with Ohio and indiana, "No New Yorker need apply." Dellaware.

Of course, "Little Delaware" is unanimous, what there is of her, and enthusiastic for her favorite son, the younger Bayard. Should Senator Bayard get out of the rate there is good reason to be neven en will transfer his forces to Governor Tiden. Had not Ohio sheived Thurman, the "noblest Roman of them all," Bayard's warm personal regard for the Ohio statesman would have prompted him, doubtless, to take no step to imperil Thurman's candidacy. But Thurman is slaughtered in the house of his friends and Bayard will give his influence for Tiden.

In Western Maryland the soft money contagion has a stronghold, but the State as a whole is not a worshipper of the rag baby. There is something of a Hendricks sentiment in the State, but Maryland's irst choice is unquestionably Bayard. Next to him Tilden's friends count upon the Maryland delegation. The Baltimore tracette, however, the leading democratic daily of the State, is continuily pouring cold water on the Tiden movement, and may, ere the delegation is chosen, reverse the existing feeling. A prominent Maryland Congressman says his State will vote in the Convention for Tiden, with the hope that he won't be nominated, and that finally Tiden's friends will come over to Bayard and make him the nominee. There is no doubt a great deal of this sort of forlorn hope in the South that finally things will so shape as to make Bayard, whom they so much admire, not to say love, the choice of the party. Senator Wayte is named for Vice President.

Bayard, whom they so much admire, not to say love, the choice of the party. Senator Whyte is named for Vice President.

The "Mother of States and Statesmen" has taken an especially deep interest in the Presidential canvass. At one time the press of the State decidedly leaned toward General Hancock; but one fine day reference was made to the fact that Hancock presided over the court martial which tried Mrs. Surratt, and immediately Hancock stock dropped so low hat it is no longer quoted. The Richmond Whig, the Dispatch, and the Lynchburg Republican, the three leading journass of the State, have declared for Thiden as the most available candidate, and their utterances have not been without evident effect. Mr. Goode, member of Congress from the Noriolk district, and member of the National Committee, as of the opinion to-day that Virginia will give her vote at St. Louis for Thiden. This opinion is not, however, shared by all the Virginia Congressmen. There is a legling in layer of an alliance with the West. Ex-Governor Walker, whose wise arministration of State affairs at a critical period to rought Virginia out of the slough of despond and placed her on her present secure footing and endeared him in the hearts of the people as the "saviour of Virginia," has a legion of friends and admirers who would like to see him nominated for Vice President. Any calculation as to the course of Virginia at St. Louis should be made with Governor Walker's possible presentation for Vice President in view.

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A prominent democratic Congressman from the Old North State informs your correspondent that there is a decade Hendricks feeling in that State. Hendricks' visit to jhat State last season produced a most favorable inforession. He says Davis won't do; that the North Carolinians are sick of Greeleyism and have no disposition to repeat the experiment. As to New York candinates for the Presidency, he thinks New York ought to be satisfied with having had the last three candidates. He thinks Fitden would be looked upon as a representative of walt inreet and the bondholders, and would not be a popular candidate in the South; that the natural alliance of the South is with the West. On financial questions our informant claimed that his State was conservative, but decidedly opposed to contraction. The fact that the vote of North Carolina's Representatives has been invariably fora repeal of the Resumption law of 1875 indicates pretty canclustively that, leaving aside the question of availability, the North Carolina and emocrats would not hesitate long as between Hendricks and Tilden. But like all the rest of the South, they stand ready to sink their own preferences and subordinate the currency and the sectional issue to the prime object of winning. But the "paper money" bond of sympathy which holds together Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Arkansas casps the Old North State also.

GORGIA

As soon as we strike a hard money State we inevitably find a sentiment favorable to Tilden, and it is understood in Congressional circles, although the delegation is not instructed, that Tilden will receive the united vote of Georgia and St. Louis. Should Bayard be in the field, however, Tilden cound not hold the delegation. The monner of selecting delegates at large in

Central Committee.

ALARMA.

The rag baby has numerous devotees in Alabama, and they have looked very naturally to the West as the rock of their salvation. The Alabama Representatives report a decided revolution in the sentiment of their Salvation to the subject of the Presidency. Six months ago, say they, Hendricks was the favorite, but to-day Tilden has a long way the lead. Not that they love Tilden more, but they are coming to regard him as an essential to success.

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PLONIDA.

Florida is a close State, with the average chances in favor of the republicans. The democrats have, now ever, one United States Senator and one Representative—the latter, Judge Finley, admitted as contestant of the negro Wails' sent. Reports from Florida represents the democrats as greatly encouraged by Judge Finley's admission to the House, they having had little hopes of his election. Surprised at their own accomplishment, they propose 'to enter political contests in future more energetically and determinedly. Judge Finley's admission to the House, they having had little hopes of his election. Surprised at their own accomplishment, they propose 'to enter political contests in future more energetically and determinedly. Judge Finley's says the clorida delegation will not be instructed, and he is not aware of any crystallization of public opinion on the great question.

MISSISSIPPI.

The democratic Representatives from Mississippi include some of the most influential members of the House, among them being Lamar, Hooker, Singleton and Money. They give invariably hard money votes. Mr. Money, whose opportunities as President of the Mississippi Press Association are especially good for learning the popular seutiment of his State, is sanguine that his people are for Tilden and will send a designation in his lawor to St. Louis. He says the papers are coming out for Tilden quite generally. What they want in Mississippi above all things. Mr. Money says, is a change in the national administration, and the democracy of his State will not stop to inquire what a candidate's currency notions are or what his opinions of the tariff, but will accept any one who gives premise of lifting them out of the run and setting them on the high road to the prosperity they enjoyed before the war. From all he can learn of Mr. Miden Mr. Money believes him to be not only the most available candidate, but the best man for the emergency. New York's vo

New York's vote in the Electoral College he holds to be vital to success, and until he can be convinced that some other candidate can carry New York more surely he is for Tilden.

VIEWS OF L. Q. C. LAMAR.

In connection with the situation of the Presidential question, as viewed by a Congressman from the State of Mississippi, your correspondent was at the pains to seek from Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, the distinguished Mississippi orator, his views at some length. Colonel Lamar is recognized as one of the foremost Representatives of the South in Congress, and he is credited even by his political opponents with being broad and liberal in his views. As the chairman of the Democratic Congressional cances he occupies a position in his party which invests with a special importance his utterances, as follows, on the political situation. It will be remembered that he was recently elected United States Schator. He will take his seas in the Sonate Chamber next March:—

Correspondent—What is the provaling feeling in the Sonth as to the St. Louis nominees?

Colonel Lamar—Well, sir, great as is her interest in the St. Louis convention, she feels fully as deep an anxiety about the action of the Cincinnati Convention. Convenyondern—Why?

Colonel Lamar—For this reason: Whoever may be the nominee at St. Louis the South feels sure that he will be a national man and will do justice to all sections. But if a narrow, sectional man should be nominated at Clincinnati his election, which is a possible event, as all must admit, would be most calamitous to the Southern people of both races. It would prolong the rule of proscription and allenation and greatly delay the restoration of fraternal lesling and national prosperity, to say nothing of constitutional government. There are republicans at the North of broad and generous views whose nomination and election would be much less disastrous to the South he votes of some of our States. It is a matter of regret that the poincy of that party has up to this time forced the white people of the South

been an idea that such an alliance is a natural one; but all efforts to combine the two upon a common policy have been counteracted by stronger influences and will, I think, always prove illustive and disappointing to the South. The truth is, if we are to have a read union there should be no sectionalism or combinations of sections as such, but a subordination of each part or supposed interest to the interest of the whole.

Louisiana is strongly committed to hard money. Her Representatives show no sympatby in their votes for the greenoack heresy or for any scheme that does not look to a return to specie payments. As to the Presidency, they agree in expressing unbounded admiration for Bayard, but are not unwilling to accept Filden. They look upon Filden as the embodiment not only of sound financial ideas, but also of the longing for administrative reform which the country feels so keenly. General Gibson is especially pronounced in his opinion that Governor Tillen is the man for the emergency. Turnima is very high, respected by the Louisian democrats, and wore his nomination practicable he would be supported in preference to Tilaeu. Unner all the circumstances there is no reason to doubt that Tilden will have the Louisians delegation soid, and most certainly as against any Western or greenback rival.

In the "Lone Star" State the people know no other money but gold and salver. Even during the war, when the South was flooded with Confederate paper, the sturdy Taxass persisted in refusing to couch the stud, and maintained the gold basis in their commer clait ransactions throughout. The Texas delegation in Congress is one of the ablest from the south, and the votes have consistently been, in all tests, on the side of resumption, with a single exception. When Holman made his last attempt to repeal the resumption act Mr. Reagan, of Texas, Jeff Davis' of Postmaster General, changed from along with Sum Randell and votes for Holman's motion, But hard mineral weaking the result of the Representation there. Mr. Schleicher,

uniess is becomes necessary to take the latter in order to win.

TENNESSEE.

Nowhere in the South has the Ohio heresy taken so deep a told as in Tennessee. Her Representatives in Congress go as far as the farthest, if possible even beyond Ohio and Indiata, in their opposition to specie resumption. They will accept no compromise, The Payne bill was only evil in their sight. A leading Tennessee Congressian, in conversation with your correspondent, said that his people looked upon Titden as the representative of the bondholders and the railroad monopolies, and as having no sympathy with the tolling and struggling masses. He believed the nomination of Tiden at at Louis would endanger the State. This would depend, however, on whether the republican nominee was any more acceptable. The people of Tennessee were not particular, he said, as to the kind of the article. He represents the State as in a deplorable condition. Judging from the views of the Tennessee Representatives, it would only do as a last react to put her delegation at St. Louis down for Tilden. But the Memphis Appeal and one or two other papers in the State have lately come out for Tilden, and are educated.

as there is a chance for either Davis or Hondricks, Teanessee will be the last to desert them.

EXPUERT.

Kentucky, lying between Onto and Indiana on the north and Tennessee on the south, naturally shares the financial notions of her neighbors. With the exception of the single republican from that State the Kentucky members lose no opportunity to record their opposition to specie resumption or contraction of the currency. Senator Stevenson, of that State, is a hardmoney man, but McCreery is is now inclined to go with the Western current. Mr. Jones, one of the closes members from Kentucky, says his State will undoubtedly be for Henoricks first. He thinks very highly or Thurman, but his views on the currency question are not in accord with the West, and he would take Davis as a second choice, but it it came to choosing between Thurman and Tilden he would no hesitate in favor of the former. Mr. Jones thinks New York has had her share of Presidential candidates and may very properly give some other State a chance now. Another Representative from Kentucky says that Say, and is the choice of the party in his State; that although Bayard's notions of finance are no more acceptable to the West than are Thurman's, the Western democracy can overlook in an Kastern man what they cannot forgive in a Western man who is of themselves. Thurman, being out of sympathy with the democrate of his State and section, is regarded with even less favor by the soft money devotees than Tilden of any other kastern man who by his location has a right, they say, to prefer hard to rag influer. The Courses Journal's decirration for Tilden has of course had its his State and section, is regarded with even less favor by the soft money devotees than Tilden of any other kastern man who by his location has a right, they say, to prefer hard to rag influer. The Courses Journal's decirration for Tilden has of course had its him of the member of the state in the seators and the Kentucky representatives say, exerts very little in fuence in the politi

sale to presume her delegates at St. Louis will prefer a combination with the West rather than with the East.

ORIO.

The slaughter of Senator Thurman and the bruging of Governor Allen once more to the tront by the Oheo democracy, sithough not unexpected, has quite confounded the calculations of the political figurers in Washington. What the effect will be upon the remaining candidates is variously estimated. It is conceiled that the lines between the Eastern and Western democracy have been by this action of Ohio more clearly drawn, and that now a compremise candidate on the currency issue is out of the question. The nomination must be made with reference to carrying the West and losing New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, or vice sersa. The prevailing opinion is that the shelving of Thurman removes a forminable rival to Tilden, and that the latter will now rally all opponents of the Ohio extremists. On the other hand, others argue that the triumph of Thurman would have put a quietus on the rag baby, and that in the end Thurman's strongth would have gone over to Tilden. It was on the Tilden programme, it is whispered, to give Thurman the second place on the ticket, and thus rally the disaffected West. Allen is generally understood to be merely a decoy for Hendricks. In order to beat Thurman it was necessary, of course, to use an Ohio club, and Alien answered the purpose for beating out manephew's brain, as swell as any other. Senator Thurman has the entire respect of all who have watched his public hie and know his personal purity, and his treatment by the State he has so highly nonored has awakened both grief and indignation among all parties in Washington. Even the "off money" men deplore it, as a ruic, as tending by its rashness to injure their cause. The astute calculators say Ohio might how as well be counted out of the race—be conceded in advance to the enemy—and thus the effect of inevitable defeat in October be leas injurious to the party in other States. By the way, the Cleveland Representative, Hon.

ered Th'itman would be equally hostile to Payne.

Missouri is in close bonds of sympathy, on financial questions, with Ohio and Indiana, and her Representatives in Congress vote as though "Old Buillon" had never been their political teacher. A cordul antipathy to Tilden exists in Missouri, and is fully shared by her Representatives here. Hendricks, according to the best information, is the first choice of that State and Tilden the very last. Representative Rea says there is a considerable Hancock's course when in command at New Orleans, Mr. Rea says, showed that he had a clear perception of the constitutional line which divides civil and military authority, and marked him as a statesman as well as a soldier. The State Convention to select delegates is among the last held, meeting only the week prior to the National Convention. The St. Louis Republican and the Times are leaning toward Tilden, but what their influence is with the masses remains to be seen.

For the first time in her history Kansas has a democratic Representative in Congress, and for the second
time only lowa enjoys this distinction. Mr. Goodin,
Kansas' democratic member, was elected by a combination of all the elements of opposition to the republican party—the anti-monopolists, grangers, independent, sore-head republicans and democrata Mr.
Goodin thinks the nomination of such a man as Davis
would strengthen the party in his State by attaching
to it all the disaffected elements. He fears that Tilden's
nomination would lead to the organization of a third
party in his State, if not through the West generally,
because of the association of his name with hard
money, Wall street and rairoad monopolies.

Iowa has already elected delegates to St. Louis and
they are unpledged. Tilden's friends here claim that
Representative Ainsworth thinks they will modestly
refrain from taking a prominent part in making the
nomination, believing that the States which are expected to give democratic majorities should be permitted to name the candidate.

Wisconsin is one of those hard menory States that, in

correspondent to the South and West upon a common policy and for a common candidate?

Cohnel Lawrell have no evidence of it. There has been an idea that such an alliance is a natural one; but all efforts to combine the two upon a common policy have been counteracted by stronger induences and will, I think, always prove illustve and disappointing to the South. The truth is, if we are to have a real appointment to the strong of the st

democrats are of the opinion now that their delegation will give their vote to Tiden.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois democrats in Congress are decidedly at variance in their views on the Inancial question, and of course on the question of the Presidency. There are hard money men like Morrison and Wike, and there are extreme inflationists like Adderson and Campbelt. Judge Davis, if nominated without reference to the vexed currency question, would, they say, carry Illinois. But Davis is not talked about as much as he was, and it is by no means certain that his name will by resented to the Convention. The "greenbackers" are certain that Tiden would be beaten "out of signt" in Illinois, but they isli to indicate what democrat can carry the State. There are some who suspect that Morrison himself is the "dark horse" who is finally to carry off the St. Louis honors. The present indications are that there will be a bitter struggle in litinois between the Friends of Henuricks and Tidea, and that if the delegation is not instructed to vote as a unit each will have some votes from that State.

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carry off the St. Louis nonors. The present indeations are that there will be a bitter struggle in litting between the friends of Hendricks and Tilden, and that if the delegation is not instructed to vote as a unit each will have some votes from that State.

Not coarse Indiana is for Governor Hendricks, first, last and always. No stone will be left unturned to elfect his indersement by the national Convention. The Indiana democrats claim that with Hendricks nominated for President they can carry the October election for Williams, their candidate for dovernor, by an overwhelming majority, and thus do much to assure victory in the nation the following month. The third party movement, in the greenback interest, is still formidable, although Frank Landers has withdrawn from the generatural race. The original nomine for Leutenant Governor has been placed at the head of the ticket, and Mr. Landers says he is likely to poll 40,000 votes. Others of the Indiana delegation put the maximum vote of the greenback candidate at 8,000. With Hendricks for President, and Mortun not the oppesing candidate, the democrats expect to gather in the disaffected elements and carry the State on a grand hurrah. With Hendricks out of the field the Indianians will probably seek to form a combination with Ohio and other soft money States, and if they cannot nominate a candidate of their own will aim to prevent Tilden from securing the requisite two-thirds vote, and thus compet the majority to take up a compromise candidate. Add his name is "The Great Unknown." It is a question wheh is the more vehement, an Indiana democratic Governor a couple of years ago. It has come into the category of the "doubtful" in political flaguring. Michigan bas three democratic Representatives in this Congress, and came very near electing a democratic Governor a couple to years ago. It has come into the category of the "doubtful" in political flaguring. Michigan has three themes of the first hand of the first hand of the first hand of the first hand of the first

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

THEIR PLATFORM CRITICISED BY AN ADVOCATE OF BLAINE'S NOMINATION.

The Tribune, reviewing the action of the Republican State Convention of Illinois, declares that, while the Cincinnati delegates were unanimously for Mr. Blaine, the Convention packed a Committee on Resolutions the Convention packed a Committee on Resolutions which declared for the rag baby and the bloody shirt. Of all the statesmen proposed for the Presidency Mr. Blaine has the least questionable record on hese two questions, and, while the Convention was overwhelmingly for Mr. Blaine, the agents of the adversary were preparing instructions that are a libel upon his intelligence and an assault upon his patriotic record. The second resolution declares as a fact that the policy of lensency by the republican party toward the people recently in reboilion against federal authority has resulted in the death by vio'ence of at least 5,000 Unionists, white and black, minor the commencement of the present policy of reconstruction; also in placing in power in the lower House of Congress a political party dominated by ex-Confederates; and, finally, in relegating back into the control of disloyal whites nearly every State reconquered to Inderal authority by the federal armies. This is a perversion of truth—an aspersion cast on the republican party. Who authorized the Platform Committee to call that party to account for its policy or to denounce it in behalf of the republicans of Illinois? What is it that has opposed the policy of leniency, of peace, of harmony? What has opposed the abolition of the color line and the division of parties at the South or other than a line of hatred and extermination? Was it Blaine, the mas that torty-two delegates were directed to vote for, or was it some other man? Whose record has been that of whose its he unknown, whose friends on the Platform Committee have prepared the way for an abandonment and betrayal of Mr. Blaine at Cincinnati?

The resolution asserts a faisehood when it declares that the policy of ionency has put the democratic party

enesicy elect democratic members of Congress in Massachusetta, in Connecticut, in New Hampshire, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan? Did the policy of leniency give the democratic a majority of the Representatives from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois? Was not it fraud, corruption and bribery under the garb of specous loyalty? The insinuation that Biaine by his committees—the Wheeler committee in Louisians and the Poland committee in Arkansas—relegated these States back into the control of discoral whites is a calumny, no matter in whose interest is may have been uttered nor by which of the champions of the bloody shirt it may have been suggested.

In a paragraph highly complimentary to Mr. Blaine, the Tribone asserts he has been in lavor of moderatical, peace, reconciliation and fraternal unity. This was displayed in the great debate on the amnesty question, and these resolutions are a thrust at his back. The resolutions demand that there shall be an Executive whose public life is a guarantee of the slacrity and fidelity with which he will discharge the great public trust. This is a dastardly reflection upon President Grant, against whom no fair minuted man has ever charged a want of fidelity in the discharge of all the duties incument upon him in the matter of reconstruction. Having put into these resolutions all the suggestions and malicious innendoce which the sourcy politicians of Pennsylvania from Blaine to Conkling, there is a covert assault upon Mr. Blaine for his recent speech in layor of specie paymonts. After quoting from Blaine's finance speech one of the hard money passages the article criticises in the swerest terms the adoption by the Convention of resolutions declaring our paper money system the best ever devised, and deprecating a return to any system of currency redeemable in coin, and concludes:—"This platform is out of place in Illinois. It can command neither the respect nor support of the State. It is a fraud upon the republicans of other States not do the republica

ABANDONMENT OF THE PASSIVE POLICY-NO BAG MONEY PLATFORM OR CANDIDATE-

RICHMOND, Va., May 24, 1876.

The triumph of Allen and his rag money supporters in Oblo is just beginning to be realized here and in the South, and the indications are that it will cause a complete change of policy among the Southern democrats' in regard to their course at the St. Louis Convention. The plan heretofore agreed upon among the leaders of the democratic party South was to let the North and West name the candidate and frame the platform, and they were to do nothing but your. This was understood everywhere, and in all the Southern democratic conventions that have been held this policy was rigidly adhered to, and by it their action was controlled. Under exercising any influence whatever in making the nomi-nation or in constructing the party platform. Now, however, there is every likelihood that this namby-pamby passive polic will be abandoned, and the Southern delegates will go to St. Louis hold-ing the balance of power and prepared to hame not only the candidate, but to dictate the platform. The action of the Onto democracy has virtually de-stroyed all hopes of that much spoken of political coali-tion between the South and West, and there is, further, a growing determination to prayout such ray means.

Saratoga (N. Y.) Advertiser:-"The leading evil that has afflicted the republican party of Missouri in the near past, and continues to afflict it to-day, is the utter want of anything like an efficient organization." GRANT AND CUSTER.

Puff, brothers, puff with care, Puff the General George Edstaire, The cavaller bold and debunair, With his sabre bright and ringiots fair, Puff, brothers, puff with care.

A blood-red pall for the bold soldiare.

A yellowish pull for the wild huntaire,

A Munchanson pull for the great authaire,
The coming man so populaire.
Pull, brothers, pull with care,
Pull the General George Castaire.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press:—"If there is anything the country is more sincerely sick and tired of than anything else it is the bloody shirt. One chief reason why thing else it is the bloody shirt. One chief reason why Morton is not a popular candidate for President is because he is always waving the bloody shirt. And there appears to have been something like a general resolve among the better elements of the republican party to get rid of the bloody shirt and bury it out of sight, with all other pretexts for interfering by military coercion or in other arbitrary ways with the local governments of the South, and devote themselves to the practical work of rooting out corruption and reforming the ad-ministration of the government within its own legiti-

sustained for doing this duty in pursuing the whiskey tax swindlers he is in a sorry plight. And the dem-ocrats seem determined to so harass him in this work

Davenport (lows) Democrat:—"With a nominee whom the liberals will cordially support the democrats can rely upon carrying Ohio, Indians, Wisconsin and Illinois, in addition to the ones now considered reasonably sure for the democracy, for in the four States named the unbiassed, non-partisan and liberal element unquestionably holds the balance of power."

Milwaukee Sentinel:—"There is nothing to authorize the assumption that the gentlemen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel enjoy a monopoly of sincerity. The declara-

the party elements, and may prove, indeed, an opening wedge for rending it in twain during the further progress of the campaign."

Saginaw (Mich.) Courter:—"Neither do we believe that the appeals or threats of the men who mot in this Conference will have the slightest effect in shaping the course of the leaders of the republican party in mak-

course of the leaders of the republican party in making their nomination."

Louisville Centrier-Journal:—"It is with us now on mover. Beaten this year with a square, straight out ticket, upon a square, old line platform, what hope shall we have of revival? The fates have decreed that the party shall net die. It swallowed the freg in '72, and, as a consequence of its well timed prudence, it lives. It lives to fight another battle. Let that be a good fight and it will win."

good fight and it will win."

Memphis Appeal:—"The pluck, nerve, integrity and ability displayed by Tilden in rescuing the great State of New York from the domination of thieves made him the most popular man in the United States, for the people believe he will do as President what he has already done as Governor of New York."

Springfield (Mass.) Republican:—"The evidences of of hard days' work, not to say nights', for Tilden and Blaine in their respective parties, appear in all parts of the country. Undomittedly they are the representative politicians of the day, using the word somewhat in the sense in which Mr. Advins spoke of Governor Tilden as 'a very politic man.' The winds favor Tilden's work as well, and if there is not a growing enthusiasm in his favor there is certainly an increasing acquiin his favor there is certainly an increasing acqu

Bay City (Mich.) Tribune:-"If the enemies of Blaine ranted to do him a service they could not have adopted a better plan than by pressing these investigations. It is a severe ordeal, but he comes out every time

It is a severe ordeal, but he comes out every time without the taint of corruption clinging to him."

Detroit Free Press:—'It was the design of the mes who controlled the recent Ohio Democratic Convention to kill off Senator Thurman as a Presidential candadate; they fully and faithfully carried it out to the best of their ability. The fact, however, that a bare majority of the State Convention again gave in their adhesion to the 'soft money' doctrine and declared for ex-Governor Allen for President is not conclusive that the entire delegation to St. Louis from Ohio will be either for Allen or for soft money."

EFFECT OF THE CABINET CHANGES.

Rochester Democrat :- "More Cabinet changes have than under that of any previous President."

Worcester (Mass) Gasette:—"The secret of the White House is now out. Grant has decided between Morton and Conkling, and Morton is out of the field practically from this moment. It is useless to ask the reason for this choice, but Conkling, who has plenty of ability, has probably toadied the President with more discretion than any member of the republican court." Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal:—"It is right to expect

good and satisfactory records of Minister Pierrepont and Attornoy General Taft. Secretary Cameron is yet to be tried in official life, and should not be judged until be has opportunity to make his record. It is in his favor that he does not lack ability, and that the in-

Cleveland (Ohio) Leader: - "Of the reasons which induced the President to select Mr. Don Cameron as the successor to Secretary Tafe in the War Office we know nothing. To all appearance the appointment is a strange one. Mr. Cameron is known only as a clever politician, the ally and assistant of his rather, Senator

politician, the ally and assistant of his lather, Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania."

Cleveland (Ohio) Heradi:—"So far, the changes will scarcely meet with other than approving comment at the hands of unprejudiced people. The appointment of J. Donald Cameron to succeed Judge Tait in the War Department will not be received with the same unbestating commendation. The name of Cameron is not one calculated to inspire perfect confidence. The new Secretary of War may be honeat, capable and the right man for the position, but he is a Pennsylvania Camerou, and the report of the appointment is coupled with intimations of political intrigue. We hope these are unfounded. But it would have been more reassuring for the country if the President had not placed a Cameron in his Cabinot."

Akron (Ohio) Beacon (rep.):—"This is the poorest

Cameron in his Cabinot."

Akron (Ohio) Beacon (rep.):—"This is the poorest time in all its history to load the republican party of the nation with the promotion of a Pennsylvania politician, and of all Pennsylvania politician, and of all Pennsylvania politicians Don Cameron, the son of his father, skilled in Simon's peculiar strategy, besides all of the modern improvements in

Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph (rep.):—"The nomination by the President, and prompt confirmation by the Senste, of J. Donald Cameron, Esq., of this city, as Secretary of War, was a surprise which has delighted our people without distinction of party, and they unite in pronouncing it one of the very best of the Presi-

Cincinnati Gazette (rep.):-"Nor can it be supposed

would descend to this barter and undertake to deliver the State of Pennsylvania to any candidate. Simon Cameron's high character forbids this. We therefore conclude that these Cabinet changes are beneficial."

Cincinnati Commercial (ind.):—"It means, among other things, that the whole power of the administration, using the delegations of New York and Pennsylvania as its right and left hands, is to be employed to prevent the nomination of Bristow, an event that the politicians are quick to see is made imminent by the forcible public opinion in his lavor, and the general confidence in the certainty of his election if he is nominated that appear on all sides."

Albany Times:—"It now remains to be seen if the removal of Pierrepont to make place for Cameron will

nated that appear on all sides,"

Albany Times:—"It now remains to be seen if the removal of Pierrepont to make piace for Cameron will give Conkling the fifty-eight votes of Pennsylvania and with them the republican nomination. On the first ballot the New York Senator can depend on the most of the votes from his own State; on the account he has bargained to receive those of Pennsylvania in addition, while the pressure of the administration, it is calculated, will bring to his aupport most of the Southern States. This seems to be the plan. There is likelihood of its success, and with it the nomination by the republicans of Roscoe Conkling for President of the United States."

Utica (N. Y.) Observer:—"A Pennsylvania republican, with an opinion which he did not receive on the back of a bank check from Simon Cameron, would be a signit for gods and men. Mr. Conkling will go to Cincinnati with the delegations from New York and Pennsylvania to back him. That is what Don Cameron's appointment means, and the republican politicians would do well to make their calculations accordingly."

Philadelphia Telegraph:—"It is evident, however, that Mr. Cameron has not been selected for this position solely on account of his qualifications, and his nomination must be accepted as an evidence of the desire of the President to strengthen the republican party in Pennsylvania for the coming campaign. It is as a pelitical move, therefore, that the induction of Mr. Cameron into the War Department must be regarded, and, all things being taken into consideration, it is certainly a shrewd one. Whether it will accomplish all that is expected of it, however, remains to be seen."

Philadelphia Day:—"Don Cameron is said to be worth \$3,000,000. He can afford to be honest and to dispense with the profits of post traderships."

Jersey City Journal:—"General Grant has always

dispense with the profits of peat traderships."

Jersey City Journal:—"General Grant has always had a way of his own in selecting his Cabinet counsellors, and neither tells any one in advance what he pro-

poses to do nor takes any notice of the way in which his appointments are received. We do not think these administration movements will seriously affect the general political situation."

Boston Post:- "Grant has again showed his genius

Boston Post.— "Grant has again showed his genute as a Cabinet-maker. He should have the contract to furnish the coffin for his party this fail. Real Estate Transfer—By U. S. Grant, General Commission Ageut, the parcel of land known as the State of Pennsylvania (Simon Cameron, owner), to Roscoe Conkling, of Utica, N. Y., for one Cabinet office, flair recorded in United States Senate Journal."